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WORLD AFFAIRS

GUATEMALA

Reds Ousted, Truce Signed U.S. Hails Hemisphere Action

Guatemalan rebels led by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, 39, forced the overthrow of the pro-Communist Guatemalan Govt. June 29 and immediately effected a ceasefire with an anti-Red 3-man military junta headed by Col. Elfego Monzon. Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, 41, had stepped down June 27 in favor of a junta that was in turn ousted by Monzon for failure to deal firmly with the Communists.

The 12-day revolt, launched from Honduras by Castillo Armas' force of exiles, succeeded without any major land battles taking place. But rebel planes were credited with speeding the fall of the pro-Red regime. They bombed Guatemala City, Zacapa & other military centers June 25-28, and the rebels threatened to intensify the attacks unless the Govt. met their demands for a complete Communist purge. (The British ship *Springfjord* was bombed & sunk June 27 while loading cargo at San José.)

UN Refers Dispute to OAS

The UN Security Council in New York refused June 25 to discuss the Arbenz Govt.'s protest (that Guatemala was victim of "aggression") until the Org. of American States made its own investigation.

Meanwhile, Castillo Armas set up a provisional rebel Govt. at Chiquimala (near the Honduran border) June 25 and called for unconditional surrender of the Arbenz Govt.

The Arbenz regime then dropped its insistence on full UN consideration of its complaint and agreed June 26 to an on-the-spot study by the OAS Inter-American Peace Com.

Arbenz Yields to Junta

Arbenz announced June 27 he was resigning as President and turning over the Govt. to a 3-man junta led by Army Chief of Staff Col. Carlos

Enrique Diaz. Diaz promised to cooperate with the Inter-Amer. Peace Com. but said he would resist the rebels. They denounced him as one of Arbenz' Red-influenced faction. His junta imposed martial law and carried out 2 actions demanded by the rebels: outlawing of the Guatemalan Labor (Communist) Party & removal of Police Chief Col. Rogelio Cruz Wer & Civil Guard (Secret Police) Chief Col. Jaime Rosenberg Rivera. (They, along with Arbenz' wife & 2 sons, took refuge in the Argentine Embassy in Guatemala City.) Diaz refused to take further measures against Reds in the Govt.

Monzon Forms 2d Junta

Diaz, after meeting with U.S. Amb. John E. Peurifoy, said June 29 he & ex-Defense Min. Col. José Angel Sanchez had decided to resign from the junta for the peace of the nation and let Monzon, its 3d member, form a new one. Monzon, known as a strongly anti-Communist member of the old regime, then formed a Govt. with him-



Wide World

Jacobo Arbenz Guzman (left), deposed President of Red-influenced Guatemalan regime, and Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, rebel leader.

self as President & Interior Min., Col. Mauricio Dubois as Forgn. Min., Col. Jose Luis Cruz Salazar as Defense Min. & Col. Enrique Klose de Leon as Communications Min.

Monzon immediately put through several measures demanded by the rebels as terms for a cease-fire: dissolution of the leftist Congress & orders for the arrest of all Communist officials. The new Govt. also freed 600 political prisoners, invited political exiles to return & abolished censorship.

Monzon Meets Rebel Leader

Monzon went to San Salvador to meet with Castillo Armas June 30, with Salvadorean Pres. Oscar Osorio as mediator, to work out a peace formula during an indefinite ceasefire between rebel forces & the Monzon Govt. Pres. José Maria Peralta of the Salvador Natl. Assembly was to act

Week in Headlines

International

Pro-Reds ousted in Guatemala, junta talked peace with rebels.

Eisenhower-Churchill conference held on Southeast Asian, European defense; Nehru-Chou En-lai meeting produced call for "independent" Indo-Chinese states.

French apparently abandoning lower Red River Delta.

U.S. House passed foreign aid bill barring funds to countries in Locarno-type treaty with Reds.

United States

AEC ruled against Oppenheimer's security clearance.

Congress completed regular appropriations totaling \$42½ billion, Reciprocal Trade extension.

Senate FHA hearings resumed. Steelworkers given 12¢ raise.

as coordinator as the talks progressed. Monzon junta officials credited the OAS & "aid of neighboring countries" with bringing about the peace parley.

Rural uprisings against Monzon in the Red strongholds of Esquintla & Concepcion were reported quelled by Guatemalan Army troops June 30. The junta gave Communists 24 hours to surrender arms on pain of death. Arbenz was reported to have taken refuge in the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala City.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said June 30 that the UN's recognition of the OAS' right to act in the Guatemalan dispute had forestalled a Soviet-inspired controversy that would have "set regionalism against universality & gravely wounded both." He said the overthrow of the old Guatemalan regime had blocked at least one Soviet effort to establish a Communist "nesting place" in the Americas. (The OAS, meeting in Washington June 28, voted to hold a special Forgn. Ministers' meeting in Rio de Janeiro July 7 to study Communist penetration in the Western Hemisphere.)¹

EISENHOWER & CHURCHILL

Asian, European Pacts Stressed

U.S. Pres. Eisenhower & British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill met in Washington June 25-29 and agreed in a series of secret White House conferences to press forward on:

- A collective defense system for Southeast Asia to meet the eventualities of either peace or continued fighting in Indo-China.²
- Giving West Germany "its place as an equal partner in the community of Western nations."³
- Implementing the European Defense Community Treaty.⁴

These objectives were announced in a joint statement June 28. The

1—see pp. 206D1-D3, 85F3 2—p. 205G2 3—pp. 117E3, 99D2 4—pp. 198E1, 190G2 (See Indexes to this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE for references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)



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Churchill Bars 'Munich'

Churchill, at a White House luncheon June 26, tried to dispel fears that Britain planned a Far Eastern "Munich." He told a bipartisan group of 28 Congressional leaders & a dozen Executive & Judiciary representatives that Britain always would be "on the side of freedom's forces." But he upheld negotiation with the Communists. He indorsed Eden's observation that "to jaw-jaw is always better than to war-war."

statement warned that "if at Geneva the French Govt. is confronted with demands which prevent an acceptable agreement regarding Indo-China, the international situation will be seriously aggravated." French Premier Pierre Mendès-France declared in Paris that this warning gave "valuable support" to France in its negotiations for an Indo-Chinese cease-fire.

Pres. Eisenhower & Churchill, in a joint declaration June 29, called for (a) "general & drastic reduction" of world armaments "under effective safeguards" and (b) use of atomic energy "to enrich & not to destroy mankind."

France Gets Time to Act

The decisions on Asia & Europe were made under a tacit agreement that they would not be put into effect until France had a chance to act. It was understood that:

- Preparations for the Southeast Asian defense arrangement were to be started immediately but its implementation was to be deferred while Mendès-France tried to negotiate an Indo-Chinese cease-fire by his self-imposed July 20 deadline.² This was considered something of a U. S. concession to the British view that a Southeast Asian alliance must await the outcome of the Geneva Conf. The U. S. view was that quick creation of such a defense system would strengthen France's hand. The U. S. rejected British suggestions of a Locarno-type non-aggression agreement with the Communists or any settlement that would put free peoples under Communist rule.

- Action on EDC & West Germany was to be delayed to let the French Natl. Assembly approve the EDC & West German "peace contract" pacts before its summer recess. The U. S. & Britain might feel compelled to take steps toward granting West Germany its sovereignty if France failed to act.

Conferees Affirm Principles

In the June 29 declaration, Pres. Eisenhower & Churchill pledged:

- (a) Continued efforts "to secure world peace based on the Atlantic Charter"; (b) a "hand of friendship to any & all nations . . . desirous of participating in a just & fair peace"; (c) "peaceful" efforts "to secure the

independence of all countries whose peoples desire & are capable of . . . independent existence"; (d) opposition to "any arrangement . . . which would confirm or prolong [the] unwilling subordination" of "formerly sovereign states now in bondage"; (e) attempts to unify "nations now divided against their will" by means of free, UN-supervised elections; (f) continued support of the UN & of international organizations "for common protection & security"; (g) aid to regional organizations of the latter type "when desired by the peoples of the affected countries"; (h) development of "the spiritual, economic & military strength necessary to pursue these purposes effectively."

Churchill vs. 'Misunderstandings'

Churchill & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden flew to Washington for the talks June 25 and were met at Natl. Airport by U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon & State Secy. John Foster Dulles.

Churchill said on arriving that he had come "to talk over a few family matters and to try to make sure that there are no misunderstandings."

During the 5 days of conversations, Pres. Eisenhower & Churchill held several private discussions while Dulles & Eden met simultaneously on other matters. There also were meetings of the 4 leaders, and Churchill met privately with Dulles June 27 in a reported effort to settle a Dulles-Eden disagreement on Asian policy.

The principals were joined for part of the talks by U. S. Asst. State Secy. Livingston T. Merchant, British Deputy Forgn. Undersecy. Sir Harold Caccia, U.S. Amb.-to-Britain Winthrop W. Aldrich & British Amb.-to-U. S. Sir Roger Makins. U. S. Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss and Britain's Lord Cherwell & Sir Edwin Plowden participated in the atomic policy conversations. Other experts assisted their nations' leaders on technical aspects of the discussions.

French Amb. Henri Bonnet briefed Dulles & Eden June 26 on French efforts to negotiate an Indo-Chinese armistice. The White House simultaneously released a June 23 letter in which French Pres. René Coty assured Pres. Eisenhower of France's willingness to confer with the U. S. on Indo-China, Southeast Asia, the European Army & West German rearmament.⁶

'Ike' Urges Co-Existence

Pres. Eisenhower declared June 30, in his first press conference after the Churchill meetings, that the hope of the world lay in peaceful co-existence between the non-Communist nations and the USSR & Red China. The U. S. consistently had urged attempts to reach a proper basis for such co-existence, he said. But he insisted (permitting direct quotation) that: "I will not be a party to any treaty that makes anybody a slave."

The President said he would not rule out an Indo-China settlement that provided for partition of Viet Nam between the Communists & non-Com-

munists. He proposed that under such an arrangement people in the area given to the Reds should have a chance to go to the other area.⁷

Churchill Expresses Hope

Churchill, at a radio-TV-press conference in Washington June 28, urged "a real good try" at "peaceful co-existence." It would not "solve all the problems," he said, but "time" & "vigilance" eventually might let such co-existence create "a very different situation" to the "doomladen" one "under which we live." He warned that war "would leave us victorious . . . on a heap of ruins."

A "patient, cool, friendly examination" of the Russian people's "real interests may give a key, a clue to their intentions," Churchill declared. He said that "nothing is more likely to bring about a modification of the rigorous Russian system of communism than contacts between the Russian people & the Western world. . . ."

Churchill was asked what "preventive-Hitler magic" there might be in a 1954 Locarno treaty "that was not present in Locarno treaties in 1925." He replied: "America was not in the Locarno treaty of 1925. . . . I think that omission will have to be made good" if any current treaty would "be any real help to the bewildered world."

Churchill said he still thought that "a meeting of the top leaders"—himself, Pres. Eisenhower & Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov—"might be a great help." But "the time must be rightly chosen"; "such a meeting without a good occasion & at an ill-timed moment without some hope of producing a definite amelioration of the world situation" might "worsen," not help matters and "sharpen," not ease tension.⁸

Churchill & Eden, leaving Washington June 29, flew to Ottawa for talks with Canadian leaders.

Churchill indicated in Ottawa June 30 that there was a choice "between living . . . with a system based on a profound fallacy & perhaps bringing about the destruction of the human race."

FAR EAST

Chou, Nehru Meet

Communist Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai & Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru urged June 28 a political settlement in Indo-China based on "creation of free, democratic, unified & independent states which should not be used for aggressive purposes or be subjected to foreign intervention."

This proposal was made in a joint statement after a series of secret talks between Chou & Nehru which opened June 25 on Chou's arrival in New Delhi.¹⁰

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The joint statement suggested that the Indo-Chinese settlement & relations among all countries of the world in general should be based on 5 principles incorporated in the preamble to the Tibetan agreement signed by Red China & India Apr. 29.¹

These principles were (1) "mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity & sovereignty," (2) "non-aggression," (3) "noninterference in each other's internal affairs," (4) "equality & mutual benefit" and (5) "peaceful co-existence."

The statement "noted with satisfaction that some progress had been made at Geneva in regard to an [Indo-Chinese] armistice."

(Indian & Red Chinese officials conferred on expansion of Indian-Chinese trade concurrently with the Chou-Nehru talks. Meantime Communist China's first business mission to Britain—an 11-man delegation—arrived in London June 28 to open similar trade negotiations.)²

Chou flew from New Delhi to Rangoon June 28 for secret talks with Burmese Premier U Nu. He left Rangoon June 29 to return to Peiping with a June 30 stop-over in Hong Kong.

ANZUS Presses Asian Defense

Representatives of all 3 ANZUS countries agreed at a meeting in Washington June 30 "on the need for immediate action to bring about the early establishment of collective defense in Southeast Asia." State Secy. Dulles, representing the U.S., gave Australian Forgn. Min. Richard C. Casey & New Zealand Amb. Leslie Knox Munro details of the secret Eisenhower-Churchill discussions. Casey & Munro indorsed the Eisenhower-Churchill warning to the Communists not to confront France with "demands which prevent an acceptable agreement regarding Indo-China."³

Assembly Backs Mendes-France

French Premier Mendes-France won another impressive vote of approval June 24 when the Natl. Assembly agreed, 433-23, to defer indefinitely discussion of his Cabinet & policies.

Mendes-France, reporting on his June 23 talks with Chinese Red Premier Chou, indicated that: (a) an Indo-Chinese armistice might be achieved before a political settlement; (b) he would continue ex-Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault's policy of refusing to abandon EDC in exchange for peace in Indo-China; (c) his July 20 deadline for an Indo-Chinese settlement might aid his efforts because it also "set a time limit for" the Reds and showed them "that we do not want to talk on indefinitely."⁴

Indo-Chinese Warfare

The French High Command disclosed June 29 that it intended to evacuate Namdinh Province in the lower Red River Delta and leave it to the Communist-led Viet Minh rebels without a fight. 50,000-60,000 Viet

Namese civilians were reported to have fled the lower delta towns of Namdinh, Thabinh, Phatdiem & Buichu in anticipation of a French decision to abandon them. Some headed for Hanoi but most were crowding into the port of Haiphong & nearby Kienan. The British Forgn. Office advised 150 British nationals June 30 to leave Hanoi in face of the Red threat to the city. French planes & ground forces pounded heavily at Viet Minh forces & supplies pouring into the delta, but the French continued to evacuate outposts in the area.⁵

The French June 25 gave up Ankhe, key road junction of the Central Annam plateau & biggest French base in the area. The Communist radio claimed 1,050 French troops killed, wounded or captured in the battle. But the French reported that "several battalions" were retreating toward Pleiku, 44 miles to the west. The French conceded that Ankhe was the worst French defeat since Dienbienphu.

5 U.S. Technicians Captured

5 American technicians (2 Army, 3 Air Force) were captured by Viet Minh rebels June 14 after they took unauthorized absence from the Tourane airbase in Central Annam to go swimming at a beach 4½ miles away. They were among U.S. volunteers used to maintain U.S.-supplied aircraft flown by French pilots in Indo-China.⁶

A USAF plane left Saigon June 26 with the first of 500 wounded men evacuated from Dienbienphu whom the U.S. had agreed to fly to France.⁷ The route was by way of the Philippines, Japan, Hawaii & the U.S. The French High Command said others were to be airlifted home aboard 2 French planes which had been detained by Indian authorities in Calcutta June 18-20 on suspicion of carrying troops disguised as civilians.

Red China's Peiping radio announced June 20 that the Viet Minh had received the first group of sick & wounded PWs exchanged by the French in return for 858 Dienbienphu wounded.⁸

500 Viet Minh PWs escaped from a PW camp on the outskirts of Mytho, 30 miles southwest of Saigon, June 19 when Viet Minh rebels fired on the camp in pre-dawn darkness. It was reported that about 20 PWs were killed, 20 wounded, 100 recaptured.

Formosa Seizes Soviet Ship

Nationalist China revealed June 25 that it had seized the 8,840-ton Soviet tanker *Tuapse* about 125 mi. south of Formosa June 23 because the ship was carrying fuel oil to Shanghai for delivery to Red China. The *Tuapse* was taken to the south Formosan port of Kaohsiung where 2 previously-seized Polish ships were berthed. Russia had accused the U.S. earlier June 25 of intercepting the ship.⁹

Rhee Names Premier, Ministers

South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee named Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai, 62, "temporary" Premier June 27 to replace Premier Paik Too Chin who

resigned June 18. The Natl. Assembly confirmed Pyun, 157-7, June 28.⁹

Rhee reshuffled his Cabinet June 30, retaining 7 of the 12 members and naming these 5 new ministers:

Finance—Lee Joong Hae, Justice—Choo Ying Soon, Commerce & Industry—Park Hi Yung, Communications—Lee Kwang, Agri.—Choi Kyoo Kwak.

(American Relief for Korea, a private relief agency, ceased operations July 1 for lack of funds.)

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S. Aid Bill Bars 'Locarno'

A \$3,368,608,000 foreign aid bill (HR9678) for fiscal 1955 was approved by a 260-125 vote (141 D., 118 R. & one ind. vs. 78 R. & 47 D.) of the U.S. House June 30 and sent to the Senate. A rider adopted by 390-0 vote barred use of any of the funds for "governments which are committed by treaty to maintain Communist rule over any defined territory in Asia." This would deny U.S. aid to any nation signing British-proposed Locarno-type non-aggression pacts with Communist nations in Asia.¹⁰

The bill was \$109 million short of Pres. Eisenhower's original request. Cuts included (a) a \$75 million Defense Dept.-Forgn. Operations Admin. proposal for production of British planes for European defense, (b) \$27 million for special weapons development in NATO countries.

Sums provided by the bill:

- \$800 million in special military aid (carry-over funds would bring it up to about \$1 billion) to build up a Viet Name Army in Indo-China; the President would have authority to divert this to the proposed Southeast Asian defense alliance.

- \$1,403,300,000 in military aid, including \$617½ million to Europe, \$538,600,000 to the Far East, \$181,200,000 to the Near East, \$13 million to Latin America.

- \$464,580,000 for economic aid supporting defense activities.

- \$321 million in 3 years for ports, airfields & pipelines in Europe.

- \$241,300,000 for Korean rebuilding.

- \$224 million for "development assistance" (to aid foreign economies).

- \$131,528,000 for Point 4 aid.

Among restrictions in the bill: (a) no military aid to go to European countries refusing to ratify EDC; (b) at least 10% of all aid to be on a loan rather than grant basis except for "development assistance," where the requirement was 50%; (c) at least half of all aid shipped under the bill to go in U.S.-flag ships; (d) \$500 million of the total to be used to buy surplus U.S. farm products.¹¹

Reds Reject New Arms Plan

Russian rejection of a new Western plan for nuclear disarmament was revealed June 24 in reports to the UN on private 5-power arms talks in London. The UN-sponsored talks ended June 22 without agreement.

The Western plan (proposed June 11 by Britain & France with U.S. & Canadian backing) called for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons, except in defense against aggression, as a step toward total prohibition. An unconditional ban on atomic weapons

1—see p. 146F2 2—p. 205E2 3—pp. 214B1, 161E3, 146A1 4—p. 205B-E1 5—198G2 6—118B1 7—170A-B1 8—Vol. XIII, p. 348B2 9—p. 197C2 10—205F2 11—190G2-A3

would be reached according to a timetable, which would be enforced by a control organ set up by a world disarmament conference.

The Western powers rejected the usual Soviet call for immediate & unconditional disarmament.¹

France Pledges EDC Action

French Premier Pierre Mendès-France said June 30 that the French Natl. Assembly would open debate on ratification of the European Defense Community Treaty in August. He promised to consult the 5 other signatory states before proposing any new plan to break the French Assembly deadlock over the EDC.²

European Payments Union was extended to July 1, 1955 by the 16-member Council of the Org. for European Economic Cooperation June 30 in Paris. In preparation for eventual liquidation of the union, the OEEC Council voted to consolidate the bulk of debts incurred through EPU by bilateral agreements among members outside EPU.³

Netherlands & Indonesia opened a conference in The Hague June 28 in an effort to agree on a method of dissolving the Dutch-Indonesian Union formed in 1949 when Indonesia was made independent. Indonesia demanded control of West New Guinea.⁴

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OPPENHEIMER

AEC Rules Against Scientist

The Atomic Energy Comm. announced June 29 a 4-1 decision against reinstating Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer's clearance for access to restricted information.

The commission majority's verdict upheld the findings of a special personnel security board that the scientist—wartime director of the Los Alamos, N.M. atomic laboratory—was a bad security risk.

In the majority against Oppenheimer were Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, AEC chairman, and commissioners Eugene M. Zuckert, Joseph Campbell & Thomas E. Murray. Murray issued a separate opinion more critical of Oppenheimer than that of the other 3. Commissioner Henry D. Smyth* voted to reinstate Oppenheimer.

Scored on 'Character,' Reds

The majority opinion signed by Strauss, Zuckert & Campbell summarized their rejection of Oppenheimer as based on (1) "proof of fundamental defects in his character" and (2) the finding that "his associations with persons known to him to be Communists have extended far beyond the tolerable limits of prudence and self-restraint which are to be expected of one holding the high positions that the government has continuously entrusted to him since 1942." The 3 commissioners asserted: "These associations have lasted too long to be justified as merely the intermittent and accidental revival of earlier friendships."

The Strauss-Zuckert-Campbell opinion said 6 "examples" of numerous "falsehoods, evasions & misrepresentations" allegedly employed by Oppenheimer in dealings with the FBI, Army Intelligence & AEC were these:

- Oppenheimer admitted during his recent security board hearing that he told an intelligence officer at Los Alamos "a fabrication of lies" in 1943 to conceal the fact that his friend Haakon Chevalier had suggested giving secrets to Russia.⁵ It was "not clear today" whether his 1943 story or his recent hearing testimony "is the true version."

- He told the review board headed by Gordon Gray that he would not have recommended Giovanni Rossi

Lomanitz in Oct. 1943 for reemployment on the atomic project had he known Lomanitz was a Communist or had given away secrets. But "the record shows" that Oppenheimer told Army officers in Aug. & Sept. 1943 that he knew Lomanitz had "revealed information about the project" and "was a CP member."

- Oppenheimer told an officer in 1943 he did not know Rudy Lambert, a CP "functionary." "Now [he] has admitted under oath" he knew Lambert as "an official in the CP" prior to 1942.

- Oppenheimer told the House Un-American Activities Com. in 1949 "about the CP membership & activities of Dr. Bernard Peters," then wrote the *Rochester* (N.Y.) *Times-Union* a contradictory letter after the paper printed a summary of Oppenheimer's testimony.

- Oppenheimer testified that he had not known Oct. 29, 1949 that Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, a member of the Gen. Advisory Com. of which Oppenheimer was chairman, favored an H-bomb project. But Oppenheimer was tripped up on this when confronted with a letter Seaborg had sent him on Oct. 14, 1949 stating that Seaborg could not "conclude that we should not" launch a thermonuclear program. Existence of the letter was not disclosed to the AEC until Oppenheimer's recent security hearing.

- Oppenheimer told an FBI agent in 1950 he had not known Jos. Weinberg to be a CP member. But he had told an Army officer in Sept. 1943 that Weinberg belonged to the CP.

Strauss, Zuckert & Campbell said Oppenheimer had admitted "regular & substantial contributions in cash to the CP" from 1937 "to at least 1942" and admittedly "was a 'fellow traveler' at least until 1942." They scored his "persistent & continuing association with Communists, including his admitted meetings with Haakon Chevalier in Paris as recently as last December" when Oppenheimer "lent his name to Chevalier's dealings with the U.S. Embassy in Paris"—reportedly in connection with Chevalier's efforts to get a U.S. passport. "Oppenheimer admitted that today he has only a 'strong guess' that Chevalier is not active in CP affairs."

Strauss, Zuckert & Campbell did not comment on the Gray board's opinion that Oppenheimer's opposi-

tion to the H-bomb through 1949 was "disturbing" nor on the board's finding that Oppenheimer was a "loyal citizen" although not a good risk to receive top secret data.

Murray Charges Disloyalty

Commissioner Murray issued a separate opinion concurring with others in the majority except on the question of loyalty. He held that "within the conditions created by the present crisis of national & international security . . . Dr. Oppenheimer was disloyal." It was a "reasonable & necessary requirement" that Oppenheimer, because of his position "in a highly delicate area of security," "relinquish the right to the complete freedom of association that would be his in other circumstances. . . ." "It was reasonable to expect that he would be particularly scrupulous in his fidelity to security regulations. . . Dr. Oppenheimer did not meet this decisive test. He was disloyal."

Smyth Sees No Risk

Commissioner Smyth wrote in his dissenting opinion that he agreed with the Gray board's "clear conclusion . . . that [Oppenheimer] is completely loyal and I do not believe he is a security risk." Smyth said: Oppenheimer "has repeatedly expressed his shame & regret" over lying in the Chevalier incident "and has stated flatly that he would never again so act"; "a man of Dr. Oppenheimer's character is not going to make the same mistake twice"; Oppenheimer "still considers Chevalier his friend, although he sees him rarely"; there actually was no evidence other than the 6 "examples" cited in the Strauss-Zuckert-Campbell opinion [see col. 1] on which to base a conclusion that Oppenheimer lacked character; Smyth regarded those 6 counts as inadequate.

Smyth held that Oppenheimer's "loyalty & trustworthiness emerge clearly" from the full record of his Govt. service. Being "one of the most knowledgeable & lucid physicists we have, his services could be of great value to the country in the future." Smyth saw no reason to believe that Oppenheimer "has ever divulged any secret information" or to doubt that he would "continue to keep to himself all the secrets with which he is entrusted." "The security system has . . . neither the responsibility nor the right to dictate every detail of a man's life," Smyth asserted.

*Only physicist on the AEC. He was Princeton U. Physics Dept. chairman 1924-49, a participant in early World War II A-bomb research, author of the 1945 Smyth Report telling of the A-bomb's development, urging world atomic weapons control & urging release of more non-weapons atomic information. Facts on other AEC members: Adm. Strauss, AEC member from its founding in 1946 to 1950 & chairman since June 1953, served with Hoover relief mission to Belgium during World War I, was with Kuhn-Loeb investment banking firm 1919-46, gained rear admiral's rank in World War II. Zuckert, Air Force Asst. Secy. before joining AEC in 1952, was SEC attorney 1937-40, Harvard teacher & administrator & Army AF consultant during World War II. Campbell was Columbia U. vice pres. before joining AEC last July. Murray, an industrial engineer, was a Chrysler Corp. director & bank trustee before joining AEC in 1950. [See p. 191A1]

1—see p. 182F1 2—see p. 205B2 3—see Vol. XIII, p. 35G 4—p. 130E1 5—p. 203C3

Reaction to Decision

Oppenheimer issued a statement June 29 saying that Smyth's "fair & considered statement, made with full knowledge of the facts, says what needs to be said" about the AEC majority's findings. Oppenheimer praised American scientists for "their high skill & their devotion" and said he was confident they would "work faithfully to preserve & strengthen this country." "... Their counsel, when sought, will be given honestly & freely. I hope that it will be heard."

Oppenheimer added June 30 that he did not intend to appeal the AEC decision. He said he would continue as director of the Inst. for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J. & concentrate on study of new problems in physics. (The institute's 26 members issued a statement of "confidence in his loyalty & patriotic devotion." The Fed. of American Scientists' Com. on Loyalty & Security said in New Haven, Conn. that Oppenheimer's exclusion from secret Govt. work would "hurt national security & science in America.")¹

Pres. Eisenhower, questioned about Oppenheimer at his news conference June 30, said: He personally was responsible for the decision in December to review security charges against Oppenheimer; he trusted the men who, by normal procedures, had reached the decision*; he would listen to any appeal Oppenheimer wished to make but probably would ask Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. for advice as to Presidential prerogatives & responsibilities in the case. The President declined to answer a reporter's question whether he felt the country to be "safer & more secure" with Oppenheimer "no longer working for us."²

Editorial comment in major U.S. newspapers generally accepted the AEC majority's findings although many expressed regret that Oppenheimer had failed to clear himself to the commission's satisfaction.

CONGRESS

Major Legislation Passed

Appropriations. Compromise appropriations bills for fiscal 1955 (starting July 1, 1954) passed by voice vote of both houses and sent to the President: \$28,800,125,486 for the armed forces; adopted by the House June 24 & the Senate June 25. It provided \$7½ billion for the Army, \$11 billion for the Air Force & \$10 billion for the Navy.³ ... \$457,071,300 for Army civil functions; passed June 22. ... \$723,683,150 for the Agriculture Dept.; approved June 23. ... \$404,936,149 for the Interior Dept.; voted June 28. ... The session's last 3 regular money bills were approved June 30. They provided \$114,100,000 for the State Dept., \$176,864,500 for Justice, \$837,022,000 for

Commerce, \$311,784,500 for Labor & related agencies, \$1,663,413,761 for Health, Educatn. & Welfare, \$98,197,494 for Congress & the courts and \$77,114,000 for the U.S. Info. Svc. (including Voice of America).

Trade. A one-yr. extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (HR9474) was given final approval by Senate voice vote and sent to the President June 29. The original version was passed by 281-53 House vote (154 D., 126 R. & one ind. vs. 39 R. & 14 D.) June 11. It was approved with minor changes June 24 by 71-3 Senate vote (opposed by Butler, R., Neb.; Malone, R., Nev., & McCarran, D., Nev.) after a Democratic substitute (by Albert Gore, Tenn.) calling for Pres. Eisenhower's original request of a 3-yr. extension was rejected by a 45-32 vote (39 R. & 6 D. vs. 32 D.).⁴ ... The House by voice vote June 16 passed and sent to Senate-House conference committee a bill authorizing the President to dispose of up to \$1 billion worth of surplus farm products for foreign currencies, goods & services and to use the proceeds for foreign programs. It also authorized him to use \$300 million worth of surplus farm products for famine & other relief grants.⁵ ... A one-yr. extension of the suspension

★ ★ ★ Requests Vs. Appropriations

Pres. Eisenhower asked for \$44,-129,742,057 to run regular Govt. agencies in fiscal 1955. Congress gave him \$42,671,715,103.

The President's requests compared with actual appropriations voted (according to a House Appropriations Com. summary June 30):

Agency	Requested	Approved
Treasury	\$578,783,000	\$577,855,600
Post Office	\$2,760,000,000	\$2,754,877,100
State	\$116,191,960	\$114,110,000
Justice	\$177,732,000	\$176,864,500
Commerce	\$930,997,000	\$837,022,000
U.S. Info. Svc. ...	\$89,000,000	\$77,114,000
Army civ. functions	\$465,160,000	\$457,071,300
Ind. offices	\$5,929,723,600	\$5,651,770,063
Interior	\$422,118,430	\$405,936,149
Agriculture	\$698,741,813	723,683,150
Defense	\$29,887,055,000	\$28,800,125,486
Legislative & Judiciary	\$87,063,993	\$98,197,494
Labor & related agencies	\$312,776,000	\$311,784,500
Welfare	\$1,652,509,261	\$1,663,413,761
Dist. of Columbia	\$21,890,000	\$21,890,000

★ ★ ★
of the 2¢-a-lb. additional duty on copper imports was given final Congressional approval by the House June 28 and sent to the President. The House, which originally had voted a 2-yr. extension, went along with the Senate's one-yr. plan.⁶

Pres. Eisenhower signed June 29 a bill extending for one year a provision of the War Powers Act giving defense agencies power to adjust procurement contracts so as to facilitate defense production. ... E. D. (Ted) Crippa, 55, banker of Rock Springs, Wyo., & Wyoming Republican Natl. Committeeman, was appointed June 24 by Gov. C. J. Rogers to fill the Senate seat of the late Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D.). Crippa's appointment restored a 48-47 Senate GOP majority.⁷

McCARTHY

Poll on Hearings

A Gallup Poll on the McCarthy-Army hearings, taken after the hearings ended and released June 24, revealed that 40% of those questioned were "more inclined to agree with" Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens' side whereas 25% agreed with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's side.

Other results: 52% believed that McCarthy & Roy M. Cohn, his subcommittee's chief counsel, "used improper means" in seeking preferred treatment for Pvt. G. David Schine; 24% thought they did not. ... 38% believed that Stevens & Army Counselor John G. Adams "used improper means in trying to stop McCarthy from investigating the Army"; 32% thought they did not. ... 28% believed Stevens "came out on top"; 24% thought McCarthy did. ... 66% believed that Pres. Eisenhower had a right to deny certain confidential information to Congress; 25% thought he had not. ... 89% said they had followed the hearings.⁸

2 Aides Denied Clearance

The Senate Investigations (McCarthy) Subcom., with McCarthy away on vacation, met June 30 under the temporary chairmanship of Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) to consider Defense Dept. refusal to clear 2 committee investigators to handle classified information. Members said that Defense Dept. Counsel Wilbur M. Brucker's letter reporting denial of clearance to ex-FBI agent Donald Surine & ex-Secret Service man Thomas Lavinia had failed to specify the charges against them but had indicated that disloyalty was not involved.⁹

The subcommittee also considered a sealed Army report on the Maj. Irving Peress case. The subcommittee did not open the report, but Mundt said that Stevens "implied" in the covering letter that some officers involved had been disciplined and that the case was due to "a blunder that has been corrected," not to "subversion or malice."¹⁰

Probe Reforms Studied

A Senate Rules subcommittee opened hearings under Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) June 28 on proposals to reform Senate investigations.¹¹

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), speaking for a "fair play" bill sponsored by 17 Democrats & Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.), denounced the McCarthy Com. as "undemocratic, high-handed & arbitrary." The Army-McCarthy hearings were "tawdry ... & shameful," he declared. He said they could have been concluded in a week if held in private or in 10 days in public but took weeks because TV turned participants into "hams."

(Vice Pres. Nixon said June 27 in the *Fed. Bar Journal* that TV tended to create "a circus atmosphere" at hearings that diverted attention from "digging out" facts.)¹²

*Oppenheimer was found "loyal" by 3-0 but a bad risk by 2-1 in the Gray Board report; its recommendation was reaffirmed by Maj. Gen. Kenneth D. Nichols, AEC general manager, prior to the AEC's final consideration of the case. [See pp. 203B2, 182B2] 1—see p. 182F3 2—119G2 3—211G1 4—191F1 5—22B2 6—Vol. XIII, 68L 7—p. 211B3 8—pp. 199A1, 207A1-210E1 9—207F2 10—210F2 11—207F3 12—174E-G3

FHA Probe Resumed

Details of alleged profiteering through FHA loans on 27 housing developments in the New York, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, New Orleans & San Antonio areas were given the Senate Banking Com. June 28 by William F. McKenna, special Housing & Home Finance Agency investigator. The committee, under chairmanship of Sen. Homer C. Capehart (R., Ind.), opened public hearings in Washington on FHA affairs.

McKenna charged that FHA officials "sat on" evidence of irregularities & let builders reap "windfall" profits often running into millions on investments of a few thousand dollars. He said ousted FHA counsel Burton C. Bovard & his assistant, Howard Murphy, "definitely discouraged" investigations.

McKenna said members of the du Pont family held stock in a corporation that allegedly made \$549,375 on a \$7,325 capital investment in the Clifton Park Manor apartments near Wilmington, Del. He identified Robert R. Young's Allegheny Corp. as sharing indirectly in a \$2,084,700 "windfall" from \$6,000 invested in the Shirley-Duke Apartments in Alexandria, Va. (A spokesman for the Wilmington firm said it risked hundreds of thousands in its project and borrowed its funds from an insurance firm under FHA mortgage insurance—not from the Govt. The Allegheny Corp. said it risked over \$14 million on the Alexandria project.)¹

Powell Balks as Witness

Clyde L. Powell, 58, ex-Asst. FHA Administrator, took refuge in the 5th Amend., as he previously had done, when called before the Capehart Com. June 29 & questioned about his actions while at the FHA. McKenna charged that Powell had concealed an old record of 7 arrests on embezzlement, larceny & bad check charges when he applied for an FHA job in 1934. He said he had been unable to find a file of an FBI record of Powell's arrests sent to the Civil Service Comm. in 1941 & 1948.²

TVA-AEC Private Power Dispute

Pres. Eisenhower was revealed June 17 to have directed the Atomic Energy Com. to sign a 25-yr. contract for 2 private companies to supply 600,000 kw. of power to the TVA. This would replace an equal amount being delivered by the TVA to the AEC's atomic plant at Paducah, Ky.

The plan was revealed in a letter from Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes which AEC Gen. Mgr. Kenneth D. Nichols read at a hearing of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com.

Democratic committee members questioned the legality & propriety of the plan and accused the President of trying to curb TVA development. Pres. Eisenhower said June 30 that

he had ordered the program to gain time to study the TVA's future. He indicated a conviction that the TVA was stepping outside its territorial boundaries, that its area was being built up at the expense of other areas.

The plan called for Middle South Utilities, Inc. & the Southern Co. (the "Dixon-Yates group") to build a \$107,-250,000 steam plant at West Memphis, Ark. Hughes estimated that the plan would save the Govt. \$100 million in contemplated TVA expansion costs over the next 3 years. He said that cost of the private power would be "reasonable" compared with TVA power.

Dr. Henry DeWolf Smyth testified that he & 2 other AEC members—Thomas E. Murray & Eugene M. Zuckert—opposed the plan as requiring the AEC to enter the power business and to contract for power not to be used for AEC purposes. Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss & Joseph Campbell, the 2 Eisenhower appointees to the AEC, approved the plan.³

UN Drops U.S. Reds

Communist infiltration by Americans employed at the UN has been reduced drastically by the Eisenhower Admin.'s anti-subversive program, a special federal grand jury in N.Y. reported June 29 after an 18-month study. Charges made in 1952 by a predecessor jury no longer were true but the problem required "constant vigilance," the panel said. The 2d jury investigated charges that (1) disloyal U.S. citizens had infiltrated the UN & affiliated agencies and (2) there were shortcomings in State Dept. handling of UN inquiries on the suitability of American citizens for UN employment.⁴

Colorado Springs' selection as the site for an Air Force Academy paralleling West Point & Annapolis was announced June 24 by AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott. Chief contenders were sites near Alton, Ill., & Lake Geneva, Wis. The Colorado site chosen: 15,000 acres in El Paso County, Colo., 6 mi. north of Colorado Springs, mostly ranchland 6,400 to 7,500 ft. in altitude with semi-arid climate producing cool summers, moderate winters. Talbott said the first class of 300 cadets would begin studies in July 1955 at a temporary Denver site with the premanent academy to open in 1957.⁵

Charles E. Saltzman's appointment by Pres. Eisenhower as State Undersecy. for Administration to succeed Donald B. Lourie was confirmed by the Senate June 25. Saltzman was to carry out recommendations of an advisory committee (on which he served) studying reorganization of the State Dept.⁶

ECONOMICS

Steelworkers Get 12¢ Raise

The United Steelworkers of America (CIO) & U.S. Steel Corp. signed a 2-year no-strike pact June 29 in Pittsburgh. The agreement set a new wage formula affecting some 1,200,000 workers in the industry. Other major

steel producers, including Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel, signed similar contracts June 30.

The new "Big Steel" pact, effective July 1 with a wage reopening after one year, provided for a 5¢ direct hourly wage rise and improved welfare & pension benefits worth about 7¢ an hour, bringing the average "package" hourly pay rise to 12¢ (highest rise in any major industry in 1954). U.S. Steel Chrmn. Benjamin F. Fairless said June 30 that steel prices "definitely" would be increased to offset the higher labor cost.⁷

Business upswing in the immediate future was predicted June 26 by Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks. He cited a report just received from his Business Advisory Council (200 leading business executives) that the "inventory recession" begun last July had run its course last winter & early spring and new replacement orders would require increased production. Weeks said heavy construction activity & a rise in industrial prices on the New York stock market (at highest level June 25 since 1929) also were reliable signs of a general business upturn.⁸ . . . New unemployment insurance claims the week ended June 17 totaled 268,000 (smallest total of new claims in any week this year), the Labor Dept. reported June 25.⁹ . . . Fed. Civil Service employees numbered 2,343,182 (drop of 216,243 since Pres. Eisenhower took office), Chrmn. Edward H. Rees (R., Kan.) of the House Civil Service Com. reported June 26.¹⁰

Pres. Eisenhower ordered June 29 the organization of a special Govt. committee to investigate ways of aiding the soft coal industry. Spokesman for the industry urged that the Govt. limit oil imports, require European nations to drop restrictive tariffs against U.S. coal, take steps to protect coal from excessive competition from natural gas, finance research to promote use of coal and use coal in Govt. installations wherever possible.¹¹

Tariff on alsike clover seed exported from Canada to the U.S. was ordered by the President June 30 to be raised to 6¢ a lb. for shipments in one year in excess of 1½ million lb. It was Pres. Eisenhower's first acceptance of a Tariff Comm. recommendation for higher tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Act's escape clause. He granted less than the commission recommended, retaining the present 2¢ rate for the first 1½ million lb. of imports. U.S.-produced alsike clover seed (grown in Oregon & Idaho) was said to have dropped in price from 32¢ to 16¢ a lb. as imports from Canada trebled since 1947.¹²

Intl. Tin Agreement (to stabilize world prices of tin) was signed in London June 28 by Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador & Turkey, giving it 13 signers as against 9 required for the pact to take effect after ratification. Thailand was the only

1—see p. 141G2 2—pp. 141F2, 129G2 3—Vol. XIII, 425D2, 349C2 4—XIII, 369G2 5—pp. 113G3, 100E2 6—p. 177C2 7—p. 5E1; XIII, 206H 8—p. 204A1 9—p. 167D2 10—p. 122A3 11—p. 151B2 12—p. 177B1

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended June 26

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*\$21,926	*\$21,925	*\$22,487
Currency circulation	*\$29,735	*\$29,803	*\$29,929

Banks—

Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$....	*\$21,973	*\$21,571	*\$22,985
N.Y. bank clearings	\$11,242,249,626	\$11,149,431,362	\$9,750,277,900
England note circulation	*£1,641,508	*£1,640,712	£1,540,23

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock sales (shares)	10,324,010	8,515,030	5,120,532
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	161.01	160.01	147.24
Bond sales (par value)	\$18,835,800	\$16,328,700	\$14,143,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.60	100.61	94.73

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars, trucks)†....	133,926	133,891	162,924
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	^b 6,494,750	6,495,400	6,470,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	^c 7,560,000	6,450,000	9,231,000
Elec. output (kwh)	^a 8,850	^a 8,658	^a 8,329,297
Carloadings (cars)	^b 707,208	697,583	812,586

PRICES:

Wheat (bu.)	\$ 2.36%	\$ 2.36%	\$ 2.32%
Corn (bu.)	\$ 1.90%	\$ 1.88%	\$ 1.88%
Cotton (lb.)	\$.3495	\$.352	\$.34
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$27.58	\$28.08	\$42.17
Wholesale food index‡	^a \$ 7.28	\$ 7.23	\$ 6.57
Weekly whsl. index (BLS)¶....	^a 109.9	110.0	109.6

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales§	^b 115	111	111
Failures (June 17)‡	207	206	167

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board ¶Member banks, 94 cities, June 16 ¶June 19 ¶June 12 ¶June 22

major producer, the U.S. the major consumer that had not signed.¹ . . . Reconstruction Finance Corp. ended its 22-year independent existence June 30 and became an arm of the U.S. Treasury Dept. Founded during the Hoover Admin. under Eugene Meyer's direction to help businesses & banks through the depression, it lent or spent \$50 billion. Largest single loan: \$111 million to Kaiser Steel during World War II (repayment completed in 1950).² . . . General Motors received \$30 million from a group of U.S. & British insurance firms June 29 to cover destruction of the GM automatic transmission plant in Livonia, Mich. Aug. 12, 1953. The British Insurance Assn. said it was the largest single property insurance claim ever paid.³

ARTS & SCIENCE

Britons Link Cancer, Smoking

The British *Medical Journal* June 25 reported a rising death rate from lung cancer among doctors who smoked. The report by Dr. Richard Doll & Prof. A. Bradford Hill (British pioneers in research on relationship between tobacco & cancer) was based on a survey of 40,000 British physicians. It said: death rates from lung cancer rose in direct ratio to amounts of tobacco smoked; of 36 physicians who died of lung cancer within a 29-mo. period, all were listed as pipe or cigarette smokers. The survey indicated that the following numbers of death from lung cancer could be expected among 1,000 men over 35 who smoked: one death in 2 years among those who smoked a gram of tobacco a day; 3 deaths every 2 years among these smoking 15-25 grams a day; a death a year among those smoking 25 grams or more a day. The survey also showed coronary thrombosis the greatest single cause of death among physicians and rated it

2d to lung cancer as a factor in the rising death rate among smokers.⁴

(Dr. R. F. Mobbs of Aberdeen, N.C. told a U.S. Senate Subcom. June 23 that certain pesticides used on tobacco might cause cancer. He said some pesticides presently in use had been known to produce abnormal cell growth. The committee was studying a bill to ban marketing of pesticides for use on fruits & vegetables unless it had been established how much chemical residue could safely remain on plants intended for human consumption.)

(Liggett & Myers Tobacco's gift to the Govt. of a 3 million-volt electron accelerator for medical research was announced June 28 by the Dept. of Health, Educatn. & Welfare.)

AMA Convention

The American Medical Assn.'s House of Delegates referred to its judicial council June 23 a proposal by the N.Y. Medical Society that a doctor practicing with a physicians' panel that solicited patients be declared "unethical." The council was given a year to report. The delegates, in their closing session in San Francisco June 24, upheld the AMA's opposition to split fees but voted that 2 or more doctors on a case might give the patient a joint itemized bill if he requested it.⁵

Criticism of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for its nationwide test this year of the Salk polio vaccine was implied in a Texas-sponsored resolution passed June 23. The measure asked that "voluntary health organizations" consult with the AMA or state or county medical societies before planning future treatments with new drugs & methods.⁶

Dr. Elmer Hess of Erie, Pa. was named AMA president-elect June 24 to succeed Dr. Walter B. Martin of Norfolk, Va. next year.

Egyptian Govt. officials announced June 27 that the sarcophagus of an ancient pharaoh discovered May 31 at Sakkara was found to be empty when opened June 26. Dr. Mohammed Zakaria Ghoneim, discoverer of the sarcophagus, said it apparently was a false tomb prepared for the pharaoh's symbolic death ritual and that the real tomb might be nearby.⁷

LEADING JUNE FILMS

New York Releases

About Mrs. Leslie. Shirley Booth as middle-aged boarding house keeper who reminisces about romance with Washington \$1-a-year man. Screen-

play by Ketti Frings & Hal Kanter based on Vina Delmar's novel. Directed by Daniel Mann. Produced by Hal B. Wallis for Paramount. With Robert Ryan, Marjorie Millar, Alex Nicol, Eileen Jansen. June 27.

The Caine Mutiny. Screen version of Herman Wouk's novel of crisis aboard wartime minesweeper. Screenplay by Herman Roberts. Directed by Edward Dmytryk. Produced by Stanley Kramer for Columbia. With Humphrey Bogart, José Ferrer, Van Johnson, Fred MacMurray, Robert Francis. Jan. 24.

Demetrius & the Gladiators. Christian Romans vs. pagan Romans in CinemaScope sequel to "The Robe." Screenplay by Philip Dunne. Directed by Delmar Daves. Produced by Frank Ross for 20th Century-Fox. With Victor Mature, Susan Hayward, Michael Rennie, Debra Paget. June 18.

The High & The Mighty. Airline occupants face impending disaster. Screenplay by Ernest K. Gann from his novel. Directed by William A. Wellman. Wayne-Fellows production. Released by Warners. With John Wayne, Claire Trevor, Laraine Day, Robert Stack. June 30.

Hobson's Choice. Charles Laughton as tyrannical bootmaker with 3 marriageable daughters. Screenplay by David Lean, Norman Spencer & Wynyard Browne. Produced by Lean. London Films presentation. Released by United Artists. With John Mills, Brenda de Banzie, Daphne Anderson. June 14.

Indiscretions of an American Wife. Jennifer Jones caught in extra-marital love affair with young Italian. Screenplay by Cesare Zavattini, Luigi Chiarini & Giorgio Prosperi. Directed & produced by Vittorio De Sica. Presented by Columbia. With Montgomery Clift, Gino Cervi, Dick Beyer. June 25.

Man With a Million. Mark Twain's short story of man who makes his way in the world by flashing a \$1 million note. Screenplay adaptation by Jill Craigie. Directed by Ronald Neame. J. Arthur Rank production released by United Artists. With Gregory Peck, Ronald Squire, A. E. Matthews, Wilfrid Hyde White. June 28.

Mr. Hulot's Holiday. Comic goings-on at French seaside resort. Written, directed & acted by Jacques Tati. Screenplay by Henri Marquet. Produced by Fred O'Rain. Released by GBD Intl. Films. With Nathalie Pascaud, Michelle Rolla, Valentine Camia. June 16.

The Red Inn. French satire in which monk tries to prevent an innkeeper from murdering a stage-coachful of guests for profit. Screenplay by Jean Aurenche, Pierre Bost & Claude Autant-Lara. Directed by Autant-Lara. Released by Arthur Davis. With Fernandel, Carette, Françoise Rosay, Lud Germain. June 7.

Side Street Story. Effects of war on street-car conductor & small Neapolitan community in which he lives. Written, directed, produced & acted by Eduardo De Filippo. Distributed by Joseph Burstyn. With Toto, Leda Gloria, Delia Scala. June 23.

The Student Prince. Mario Lanza's singing voice dubbed in as Edmund Purdom enacts story of prince who falls in love with barmaid. Sigmund Romberg's operetta; screenplay by William Ludwig & Sonya Levien. Directed by Richard Thorpe. Produced by Joseph Pasternak for MGM. With Ann Blyth, John Ericson, Louis Calhern. June 17.

The Unconquered. Documentary screen biog. of life of Helen Keller, blind & deaf since infancy. Directed by Richard Carver Wood. Narrated by Katharine Cornell. Presented by Nancy Hamilton. Released by Albert Margolies. June 15.

OBITUARIES

Ina Bourskaya, 67, ex-Metropolitan (N.Y.) & Chicago Opera mezzo-soprano; June 25 in Chicago.

Lord Denman, 79, Liberal ex-Gov. Gen. of Australia; June 24 in Hove, Sussex, Eng.

Gabriel Lafayette Dennis, 57, Secy. of State of Liberia since 1944; June 23 in New York.

Dr. Edward Mead Earle, 60, military historian, adviser to SHAPE, Inst. for Adv. Studies prof.; June 24 in New York.

Hunter B. Grant, 67, founder of 1st U.S. Boy Scout troop; June 23 in East Orange, N.J.

Lord Forbes (Sir Stephen Kenneth Guthrie Williamson), 66, British

1—see p. 7F1; Vol. XI, 110P 2—pp. 177D2, 78D3 3—Vol. XIII, 300D3 4—p. 212A1 5—Vol. XIII, 191B 6—p. 143D2 7—196F3

banker, leader in oil & other industries; June 26 in London.

Dr. William Lowell, 94, dentist who invented golf tee; June 23 in East Orange, N. J.

John William Young Martin, 44, sportsman, horse breeder; June 25 in Baltimore, Md. of heart disease.

Dr. David Galen McCaa, 72, U.S. Signal Corps engineer, pioneer in development of radio telephone; June 22 in Long Branch, N. J.

Arthur Langdon McCormick, 81, dramatist whose plays included on-stage forest fires, shipwrecks; June 22 in New York.

Dr. James Ralph McGaughey, 65, head of Columbia U. Teachers College Elementary Education Dept.; June 21 in Chesterville, Ohio.

Dr. Eduard M. Meyers, 74, Dutch legal authority, Cabt. adviser; June 25 in Leiden, Netherlands.

Raymond D. Muir, 57, U.S. State Dept. deputy chief of protocol; June 23 in Washington of cancer.

Gen. Salih Omurtak, 65, Turkish chief of staff; June 23 in Ankara.

Horatio Piccirilli, 82, sculptor who helped carve Lincoln Meml. (Wash.); June 27 in New York.

Henry Simler, 78, Remington Rand exec. who organized Forty Plus Club to help men over 40 to find jobs; June 26 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

John Sloan, 66, architect; June 24 in New York.

Vincent Travers, 46, composer, dance & theatrical orchestra leader; June 25 in New York.

Dr. Alvaro Vargas Guillemette, 55, member of Uruguayan Govt. Exec. Council; June 26 in Montevideo.

Rita Weiman, 60, playwright, early-day screen-writer; June 23 in Hollywood of heart attack.

SPORTS

Winners

Golf. \$15,000 Insurance City Open in Wethersfield, Conn.: won June 28 by Tommy Bolt, 36, of Houston, Tex. in playoff with Earl Stewart Jr., 32, of Dallas, Tex., for \$2,400.¹ . . . Nancy Reed of George Peabody Coll. (Nashville, Tenn.) defeated defending champion Pat Lesser of Seattle U. to win the women's Natl. Collegiate title June 26 in Greensboro, N.C.²

Horse Racing. \$47,625 Delaware Oaks in Stanton, Del. June 26: won by Foxcatcher Farms' Parlo, Jack Westrope up, for \$36,540. . . . \$58,000 Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamps, Paris June 27: won by R. T. de la Chaume's Popof, F. Palmer up.³

Tennis. U.S. Collegiate singles championship in Seattle: won June 26 by Ham Richardson, 20, of Tulane. . . . U.S. Interscholastic titles in Charlottesville, Va. June 26: singles—Gregory Grant of South Pasadena, Calif.; doubles—Jeff Arnold & Bobby Macy of Coral Gables, Fla.⁴

Yachting. 635-mi. Newport-to-Bermuda ocean race: won June 24 by *Malay* (Class D), owned by Daniel D.

Strohmeier of South Dartmouth, Mass. & Scarsdale, N.Y., in 4 days 3 hr. 40 min. 29 sec. (corrected time).⁵

Others. Russia defeated the U.S., 20-12, in a 32-game chess tournament ended June 24 in New York.⁶

MISCELLANEOUS

Rio Grande, Iowa Floods

At least 58 persons were known dead or missing & thousands were forced to evacuate their homes due to floods along 100 mi. of the Rio Grande River between Ozona & Laredo, Tex. June 27-July 1. 38 deaths had been confirmed & many other persons were reported lost June 30 in the Mexican town of Piedras Negras (opposite Eagle Pass, Tex.). Laredo was isolated while the flood crest passed June 30. The floods had developed from cloudbursts in the Pecos & Devil's River areas. U.S. Army helicopters rescued 266 persons from the Southern Pacific RR's Los Angeles-New Orleans *Sunshine Ltd.* June 27 after it was marooned near Langtry, Tex. due to a highway bridge washout.

Des Moines, Ia. & surrounding farms sustained an estimated \$9,-600,000 damage during Des Moines River floods the week ending June 25.

(4 persons were reported drowned & 7 were missing after a 10-ft. wave swept in on Chicago's Lake Michigan beaches June 26. The wave, known as a seiche, was attributed to high winds & a sudden rise in air pressure. A couple lost were parents of 11 children.)

Accidents

14 AF men were killed June 27 when their KC97 refueling plane crashed & burned on Box Springs Mt. near March AF Base, Calif. . . . 2 Navy crewmen were killed June 27 when their Beechcraft transport crashed after colliding in flight with an Amer. Airlines Convair near Columbus, Ohio. The Convair was landed & its 34 occupants escaped the burning airliner by sliding down a 25-ft. rope. . . . 3 members of an Italian team climbing Mt. Api in the Himalayas were killed (one by drowning, one from a fall into a crevasse, one from exhaustion), the Italian Embassy reported June 28 in New Delhi. . . . 75 persons were injured June 25 when the Rock Island RR *Rocky Mtn. Rocket* was derailed near Hallam, Neb.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Westbrook Pegler, 59, columnist, & 2 Hearst firms were ordered by a federal jury in New York June 29 to pay writer Quentin Reynolds, 52, \$175,001 damages for libel. Judge Edward Weinfeld advised the jury after a 7-week trial that Pegler had libeled Reynolds by writing in a column Nov. 29, 1949 that (a) Reynolds & a woman had been "nuding along a public road" and (b) Reynolds proposed to the widow of Heywood Broun on the way to Broun's grave. The award to Reynolds: punitive damages of \$100,000 from Pegler, \$50,000 from the Hearst

. . . Italy won the first European baseball championship June 27 in Antwerp, 7-4, over Spain. . . . Jim Peters of Britain set a new record of 2 hr. 17 min. 39.4 sec. for the 26-mi. 385-yd. marathon run June 26 in London.

Corp., \$25,000 from Hearst Consolidated Publications; \$1 compensatory damages from all 3. (Pegler's contract with Hearst was said to insure that he would not have to pay personally for libel claims against him.) Reynolds had sued for \$500,000.⁷

Mrs. Eva Marietta Verber, 30, whose husband Otto, 32, pleaded guilty last year to a charge of conspiring to spy on U.S. defense secrets for Russia, was awarded an annulment of her marriage in New York June 23 on grounds that Verber fraudulently denied he was a Communist before their marriage in 1941.⁸ . . . **Andrea Luckenbach Hammer**, 33, shipping heiress, was shot & wounded by her estranged husband, Frederick O. Hammer, 45, at Delaware Park racetrack (Wilmington) June 28.

Joseph D. Nunan, 56, an attorney, U.S. Commissioner of Revenue in 1944-47, was convicted by a Federal court jury in Brooklyn June 29 of having evaded \$91,086.60 in federal income taxes for 1946-50.⁹ (Attorneys Samuel Schopick of New Rochelle, N.Y. and Irving Davis & Max Halperin of New York and accountant Milton Hoffman of New York were indicted in New York June 25 on federal charges of giving \$160,000 in bribes to Internal Revenue officials & witnesses to avert criminal prosecution in tax cases against the defunct Pattullo Modes & Gotham Beef firms. Named as co-conspirators but not as defendants: ex-Asst. Internal Revenue Comm. Daniel A. Bolich, Washington lobbyist Henry W. Grunewald, Max Steinberg, a former group chief in the Internal Revenue office in New York, & 7 officials of the 2 firms.) . . . **Virginia Hill** (Mrs. Hans Hauser), friend of the late Bugsy Siegel, was indicted June 23 in Los Angeles on charges of having evaded \$80,180.02 in federal income taxes in 1944-47. She was said to be living in Kloster, Switz.¹⁰

Charles Vines, 22, blind Korean war veteran, rescued 3 persons from drowning June 27 in the Pascagoula River near Lucedale, Miss. . . . **Duke of Windsor** was 60 June 23.

Married: Actress June Haver, 28, to actor Fred MacMurray, 45; June 28 in Ojai, Calif. (2d for both).¹¹ . . . Actress Arlene Dahl, 29, to actor Fernando Lamas; June 25 in Las Vegas, Nev. (2d for both). . . . Actress Wanda Hendrix, 26, to James Stack, 38; June 26 in Hollywood (her 2d). . . . Baron Henri von Thyssen, 33, nephew of German industrialist Fritz Thyssen, to British model Nina Dyer, 24; June 28 in Colombo, Ceylon.

Divorced: Bridge expert Ely Culbertson by his wife, who charged him with "intolerable severity"; June 28 in Newfane, Vt.

1—see p. 213F3 2—Vol. XIII, 220A-B 3—XIII, 216G 4—XIII, 336F1 5—p. 88G1 6—168B2 7—Vol. XIII, 387C1 8—XIII, 197N 9—XIII, 397B 10—XI, 256L 11—XIII, 336E3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Presidential Actions

Legislation signed by Pres. Eisenhower: A bill increasing pensions by an average of \$24 a month for 36,000 persons covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, increases being retroactive to Oct. 30, 1951; signed June 16. . . . A bill appropriating \$2,754,877,100 for the Post Office Dept., \$577,855,600 for the Treasury Dept. in fiscal 1955 (\$6,050,300 less for the 2 departments than requested, \$50,994,050 less than they received this fiscal year); signed May 28. . . . A bill inserting the words "under God" into the pledge of allegiance to the flag, making it read, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Signed June 14. . . . A bill to establish a permanent statutory career plan for warrant officers in the Army, Navy, AF, Marines & Coast Guard; signed May 31.

Presidential executive order May 11 delegated many routine Presidential tasks to the Budget Director, Civil Service Comm., Housing & Home Finance Admin., FCC, Atty. General & General Services Admin. The action was intended to give the President more time to study major problems.

Appointments by Pres. Eisenhower: (June 3) Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R.) of N.J., member of Comm. on Intergovernmental Relations, as commission vice-chairman. . . . (June 4) FCC member John C. Doerfer to a new 7-yr. term on the commission. . . . (June 9) Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson to direct & supervise the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. [See p. 160E1]. . . . (June 11) Isaac W. Carpenter Jr. (R.), 61, bd. chrmn. of Carpenter Paper Co. of Omaha, Nebr., to succeed Edward T. Wailes as Asst. State Secy. for Personnel & Administration. Wailes, career Forgn. Service officer, resigned the post & asked for an overseas assignment. (It had been rumored that he was opposed to sharing responsibility in personnel matters with State Dept. security officer R. W. Scott McLeod.) [See p. 68F3]

Armed Forces

Graduating classes totaled 852 at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. June 4 and 633 at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. June 8. 3 of the Annapolis graduates did not receive commissions until June 11, when they were cleared after prolonged security investigations. All other graduates of both academies were cleared as possible security risks before graduation.

Civil defense drill to test precautions against an atomic attack were carried out June 14 in the continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands & Canada. Pres. Eisenhower participated by going to the White House bomb shelter. Theoretical toll of casualties in 54 U.S. cities totaled 13 million, Fed. Civil

Defense Admin. Val Peterson reported June 15. He & Arthur S. Flemming, Office of Defense Mobilization Director, said the test showed the necessity for wider dispersal of U.S. industries. (The Senate approved June 4 a proposed constitutional amendment that would empower state governors to fill House of Representatives vacancies by appointment if more than 1/3 of the members of the House were killed in a wartime attack. The measure, proposed by Sen. William F. Knowland [R., Calif.], was subject to approval by 2/3 of the House & ratification by 3/4 of the states.) [See p. 98E3]

Negroes' separate enlistment as stewards was ended by the U.S. Navy Mar. 1. A new policy was established to classify all Negro recruits as "seamen" and let them apply for the stewards & all other specialty groups at recruit training centers. [See p. 38B1]. . . . Veterans Admin.'s 5-state Atlanta hq. was merged Apr. 10 with its Philadelphia office. The Philadelphia hq. was enlarged to serve 2,778,636 GI insurance accounts totaling \$16 billion & claims of 846,000 widows & dependent children in 22 states, Puerto Rico, Virgin Is. & D.C. [See p. 77A3]

Army uniform change decided upon Apr. 8, effective in 1955: "Army green" (replacing olive drab) trousers & single-breasted coat, light tan shirt, dark brown tie, black shoes for officers & enlisted men. The "Eisenhower jacket" originated in World War II was to be discarded as "too informal." . . . Army specialists' declassification as noncommissioned officers effective Jan. 1 was announced May 23. New titles to be created (in reverse order of rank): specialist 3d, 2d & 1st class & master specialist. All were to wear arm insignia bearing the Army eagle with 3 stripes for a master, 2 for first class, one for 2d class, no stripes for 3d class.

U.S. Far Eastern AF placed its heavy bombers under the Strategic Air Command June 19 and transferred their base from Japan to Guam. . . . Saluting of officers by enlisted men when they meet off military reservations, a custom abandoned in 1948, was ordered June 16 to be resumed effective Sept. 1. . . . Package liquor sales at 733 posts of the armed forces in the U.S. were discontinued Apr. 1 under a Defense Dept. order. Sales were continued at 30 Army, 25 AF, 14 Navy & 10 Marine posts designated as "remote." [See Vol. XII, p. 429F2]. . . . Old military scrip was invalidated & new scrip issued at U.S. military posts overseas May 25 to thwart counterfeiters & black marketers (4th such military currency reissue since Sept. 1946). [See Vol. XII, p. 279A]. . . . "Flying saucer" sightings reported in the U.S. this year had totaled 87 but many more were expected during the July-August "meteor shower" season, the AF reported June 1. Sightings totaled 429 in 1953 and 1,700 in 1952 and 10% of them could not be explained, the AF said.

New planes announced by the Navy Air Corps: (Jan. 9) McDonnell Demon, all-weather jet fighter-bomber operable from carriers & believed capable of 650 mph.; (Mar. 15) Consolidated Vultee XFY-1 & Lockheed XFV-1, turbine-engined fighters with counter-rotating propellers that take off & land vertically; (June 7) AD-4 Skyhawk, described as a "midget, carrier-based atom bomber" & believed to be in the 650-mph. class; (June 11) 80-ton Convair Flying LST (R3Y-2), amphibious troop & vehicle carrier for invasion landings powered by 4 turbo-prop engines; a similar Convair Tradewind Transport seaplane (R3Y-1).

B-61 Matador, a jet-driven, winged guided missile 39 1/2 feet long capable of striking a target hundreds of miles from the launching site at supersonic speed, was demonstrated by the AF June 10 at Cape Canaveral, Fla. . . . Viking rocket fired from the White Sands, N.M. proving ground May 24 reached an altitude of 153 mi. (record for a U.S.-built single-stage rocket) at a speed of 4,300 mph. . . . Navy blimp ZPG-2, commanded by Comdr. Marion H. Eppes of Pinson, Ala., set a world flight endurance record of 180 hrs. aloft without refueling over the Florida Keys May 24 after a cruise begun at Lakehurst, N.J. . . . Plastic balloon 200 ft. in diameter, released near Faribault, Minn. May 18, carried scientific instruments to an altitude of 117,000 ft. to record data on the upper atmosphere. The instruments were parachuted to earth automatically. General Mills engineers conducted the operation for the Navy.

T-43 heavy tank, a new 60-ton model mounting a 120-mm. gun & described as the U.S. Army's answer to the Russian 57-ton Stalin III tank, was demonstrated May 12 at the Chrysler tank factory in Newark, Del. . . . GB (nerve) gas, said to cause death in 30 sec., was revealed Mar. 20 to be in production at the Army's Rocky Mountain arsenal near Denver. First produced in a German plant captured by the Russians in World War II, the gas was described as tasteless, odorless & invisible. U.S. chemists were said to have synthesized an antidote (atrophine, derived naturally from a plant grown mostly in East Europe).

Assignments: (Apr. 5) Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder as U.S. Army & UN Command Far East Chief of Staff to succeed Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, new Army Caribbean Forces commander; (Apr. 2) Vice Adm. William M. Callaghan, Far Eastern Naval Forces commander replacing Vice Adm. Robert P. Briscoe, Dep. Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Operations in Readiness; (Mar. 10) Vice Adm. Mathias B. Gardner, Dep. CNO for Plans & Policy.

Executed by hanging on Guam Jan. 28: AF enlisted men Herman T. Dennis, 25, of Indianapolis & Robert W. Burns, 36, of Spokane, Wash., for the rape & murder of Ruth Farnsworth of San Francisco, Navy civilian em-

ploye, on Guam in 1948. [See Vol. IX, p. 184M]

A Athletes & other celebrities in the Army were supposed to be treated the same as other soldiers but this policy "may have been violated" in a few cases, Brig. Gen. Herbert B. Powell, Dep. Asst. Chief of Staff for Personnel, testified May 5 to a House Armed Services Subcom. investigating alleged "coddling" of athletes in the Army. Powell conceded May 7 that N.Y. Giant centerfielder Willie Mays had been maneuvered to Ft. Eustis, Va. & kept there throughout his Army service to play baseball. Mays was absolved of any part in the "shenanigans" and Powell said it could not be learned who was responsible. Powell also said that boxer Sugar Ray Robinson, a member of Joe Louis' Army boxing troupe during World War II, went AWOL when the troupe was about to go overseas in Mar. 1944 and received in June 1944 a Section 8 honorable discharge (lack of ability or unsuitability for Army duty). Robinson contended May 7 he had been assigned to the boxing troupe and would "rather have taken my chances with bullets." [See p. 107F3; Vol. XII, 268B]

Politics

California Primaries (June 8). Jas. Roosevelt, 46, was nominated Democratic Congressional candidate in the state's 26th Dist. (An out-of-court settlement between Roosevelt & his estranged wife, the former Romelle Schneider, was announced June 10. Terms were not made public.) [See p. 113A-C3] Other results: Gov. Goodwin J. Knight won the GOP gubernatorial nomination, Richard P. Graves the Democratic. Senatorial nominations went to Sen. Thos. H. Kuchel (R.) & Rep. Saml. W. Yorty (D.).* Rep. Robert Condon (D.) was renominated in the 6th Dist. [see p. 113A-C3]. Mrs. Mildred Younger, 33, defeated Chrmn. Jack B. Tenney, 56, of the state Senate Un-American Activities Com. for the GOP's state Senate nomination. Tenny denied that he was involved in entering a 2d Mrs. Younger—Hazel Younger, who was declared mentally ill & who won few votes—in the race to confuse the first Mrs. Younger's supporters [see Vol. XII, p. 345L]. (Candidates were labeled by party designation for the first time since enactment of the state's direct primary law in 1913. But cross-filing was continued.)

F Other Primaries. South Carolina June 8: Lt. Gov. Geo. Bell Timmerman Jr., 42, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D.) was renominated without opposition. . . . Iowa June 8: Gubernatorial nominations went to State Atty. Gen. Leo Hoegh (R.) & Clyde E. Herring (D., unopposed). Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D.) was renominated un-

opposed. . . . South Dakota June 1: Gubernatorial winners were Joseph J. Foss (R.), 39, World War II Medal of Honor winner [see Vol. IV, p. 79J], & Ed C. Martin (D.), 62. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R.) was renominated without opposition. Kenneth Holum won the Democratic Senatorial nomination. . . . Nevada June 1: Gubernatorial nominees were Gov. Chas. H. Russell (R.) & ex-Gov. Vail Pittman (D.), 70. Rex Bell, 50, won the GOP nomination for Lt. Governor. . . . Alabama June 1: Sen. John J. Sparkman defeated Rep. Laurie C. Battle in a Democratic Senatorial run-off. He had led 3 opponents but had failed to win a majority in the regular May 4 primary. (Democratic ex-Gov. Jas. E. Folsom won the May 4 gubernatorial primary.) . . . North Carolina May 29: Ex-Gov. W. Kerr Scott defeated Sen. Alton A. Lennon in a Democratic Senatorial primary. . . . Oregon May 21: Gov. Paul L. Patterson (R.) & Sen. Guy Cordon (R.) were renominated. Democrats named ex-Portland Mayor Jos. K. Carson Jr. as gubernatorial candidate, State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger as U.S. Senatorial nominee. . . . Pennsylvania May 18: Gubernatorial candidates selected were Lt. Gov. Lloyd H. Wood (R.), 56, & State Sen. Geo. M. Leader (D.), 36. . . . Ohio May 4: Sen. Thos. A. Burke (D.) & Rep. Geo. H. Bender (R.) won Senatorial primaries. Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D.) & State Auditor Jas. A. Rhodes (R.) won gubernatorial nomination without opposition. . . . New Mexico May 4: Alvin Stockton (R.) & John F. Simms Jr. (D.), 37, won gubernatorial nominations. Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R.) & Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D.) were unopposed in Senatorial primaries. . . . Illinois Apr. 13: Jos. T. Meek won the GOP Senatorial primary. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D.) was renominated without opposition. Chrmn. Harold H. Velde (R.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. was renominated in the 18th Cong. Dist.

Mayors. Geo. R. Dempster was reelected Mayor of Knoxville, Tenn. in a recall election May 11. . . . New Orleans Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison (D.) was reelected Apr. 6. [See Vol. X, 30A]

Other Developments. Bingo & raffles for churches and welfare & civic groups were legalized in New Jersey's larger municipalities & most of its smaller ones in statewide local-option referenda Apr. 20. The games were authorized in Newark, Jersey City, Camden & Trenton, outlawed in Princeton. [See Vol. XIII, p. 369C2] . . . Gov. Geo. N. Craig, an Eisenhower backer, ousted "Old Guard" leaders Sens. Homer Capehart & Wm. E. Jenner from control of Indiana's GOP organization as a result of an election for Republican district chairmen & vice-chairmen May 11. Alvin C. Cast, formerly considered a Capehart-Jenner backer, was installed by Craig forces to replace Paul Cyr, 32, Capehart-Jenner man, as state GOP chairman. . . . The League of Women Voters decided at its Denver convention Apr. 29 to concentrate on indi-

vidual liberties in the U.S. for the next 2 years. [See p. 141F1] . . . The Socialist Party ended its 29th national convention in Philadelphia May 31 after adopting a platform calling for: (a) a multi-billion dollar public-works program, (b) Taft-Hartley law repeal, (c) higher income-tax exemptions, (d) abolition of excise taxes on necessities, (e) reform of the housing & farm subsidy programs, (f) freer international trade, (g) a "dramatic American crusade for universal disarmament." The convention voted May 30 to discuss a possible merger with the Socialist Democratic Fed., which split from the party in 1936 to support FDR. [See Vol. XII, p. 406C]. . . . Ex-Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, 76, announced Mar. 27 that he would try this year to regain his old seat as U.S. Senator from Kentucky. [See Vol. XIII, p. 55C] . . . Jas. Bassett, 41, Los Angeles Mirror political editor & publicity director of Vice Pres. Nixon's 1952 campaign, was appointed public relations director of the Republican Natl. Com. Feb. 22. He succeeded Robt. Humphreys, who was promoted to the new post of campaign director. . . . Tammany Hall leader Carmine G. DeSapio was chosen by the N.Y. Democratic State Com. Feb. 13 to succeed the late Edw. J. Flynn as a Democratic Natl. Committeeman. [See Vol. XII, p. 380P] . . . Ex-Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.) announced in New York Feb. 3 that he had filed articles of incorporation for a "Good Neighbors Party." [See Vol. XIII, p. 369D-E2] . . . The Providence (R.I.) Journal-Bulletin listed May 26 the names of 10 Boston newsmen, 6 of them State House reporters, who received about \$60,000 in 4 years from the state of Massachusetts for doing state jobs ranging from issuing publicity releases to working on "politically-appointed" legislative commissions.

Supreme Court Decisions

The Supreme Court ruled, 5-3, June 7 that the Federal law regulating lobbying was constitutional. The court reversed a lower court's ruling to the contrary in a case against Robert M. Harriss, Ralph W. Moore, Tom Linder & the Natl. Farm Com. Justices Jackson, Douglas, Black dissented; Clark did not participate.

Other rulings June 7: FCC regulation of natural gas sales by independent producers to interstate pipelines was upheld, 5-3 (Douglas, Burton, Clark dissenting). The high court over-ruled a contrary decision by the FPC in a Phillips Petroleum Co. case and, in effect, required the FPC to ascertain whether Phillips' gas distribution to 14 states involved in the case was at reasonable rates. . . . Damage suits in state courts against labor unions were ruled admissible under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The right of a lower Federal court to cancel, at NLRB request, a state court's injunction against secondary picketing by a union was upheld by the Supreme Court May 17 by 7-1 (Black dissenting, Jackson not participating). The Federal Govt. was denied, in a decision May 17, the right

*The Republican Congressional Campaign Com. in Washington reported June 3 that Yorty had mailed free under his Congressional frank 4,108,500 copies of a speech entitled "Let's Build a Better America" which he had inserted into the Congressional Record May 12. The committee estimated that the mailing set a franking record for quantity and cost \$119,146.50 at a rate of 2.9c a letter. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 180G, 169F]

to recover indemnity from an employee whose negligence caused the Govt. to be held liable for damages. . . . The Supreme Court refused Apr. 12 to review a lower court's decision that the NLRB could not challenge the truth of non-Communist affidavits filed by union officers. This decision, in effect, left it to the Justice Dept. to challenge allegedly fraudulent oaths through perjury actions.

Labor

NLRB Actions. An NLRB examiner absolved the Studebaker Corp. June 14 of charges brought by former employees who said they were forced out of their jobs for buying cars made by other manufacturers. The examiner held, however, that an employer had the right, with or without union cooperation, to require "support of his product" by people he employed. . . . The NLRB May 30 barred the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union from availing itself of NLRB services because it retained Ben Gold as president after his conviction of falsely signing non-Communist affidavits. Gold was reelected at the union's biennial convention in Atlantic City May 8. [See p. 151F2] . . . Work slowdowns, partial strikes & refusal to work overtime were ruled unfair labor practices by the NLRB May 6 in a case involving the CIO Textile Workers Union & Personal Products of Chicago. [See p. 38C1] . . . The NLRB upheld Mar. 2 the right of craft groups to be unionized separate from a main bargaining unit in an industry. It reaffirmed a 1948 decision limiting immunity from this rule to basic steel, aluminum, logging & set milling (sorting logs in water) industries.

Strike Settlements. The AFL United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers ended May 27 a 10½-mo. strike against the Hat Corp. of Amer. in Norwalk, Conn. The 1,500-worker strike was called to obtain a guarantee that the firm would not shut down its operations in Norwalk. It was settled on terms providing reemployment of all strikers, continuance of a union shop & severance pay for workers affected by relocation of operations. The union had floated a \$500,000 bond issue & borrowed \$250,000 from the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union to make support payments to members during the strike. . . . AFL-affiliated bus & trolley operators in Pittsburgh ended a 35-day strike June 12 for a 9¢ hourly basic wage increase (to \$2.01). . . . CIO Textile Workers Union of Amer. ended a 6-week strike against 11 American Woolen Co. mills in the Boston area June 5 after agreeing to a 9½¢ hourly wage reduction instead of a 21½¢ cut sought by the company. [See p. 94C2] . . . The CIO United Steelworkers of Amer. ended a 42-day strike against American Can Co.'s 40 plants Jan. 11 for an 8½¢-an-hr. wage increase plus fringe benefits to make the raise equivalent to 15¢ an hr. [See p. 5E1] . . . Intl. Photo-Engravers Union of N. Amer. (AFL) accepted Mar. 7 a fact-finding panel's recommendation that it agree to a \$3.75-a-wk. package

raise offered by 6 NYC dailies struck in Nov.-Dec. 1953. [See Vol. XIII, p. 414E2]

Damage awards against unions: \$129,326 award against the United Mine Workers (and its United Construction Workers & District 50) to the Laburnum Construction Corp. of Richmond, Va. for use of "brute force" in shutting down a Kentucky construction project was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court June 7; \$462,611 award against the UMW & its Construction Workers affiliate to the Haislip Baking Co. of Norton, Va. for violating contracts by calling a strike that forced the firm out of business was made by a federal court jury in Abingdon, Va. June 4. An award of \$250,000 damages & \$77,000 attorneys' fees against Montgomery Ward & Co. to the CIO United Mail Order, Warehouse & Retail Employees' Union was ordered by Municipal Judge Joseph B. Hermes in Chicago Feb. 23. The union (no longer a bargaining agency for Ward employees) sued for damages and its legal expenses and loss of membership & dues from June 15, 1945, to May 13, 1948, when a temporary injunction obtained by the company prohibited anti-company statements in union publications. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled for the union May 13, 1948. . . . Jurisdictional dispute between the AFL Brotherhood of Teamsters & Railway Clerks over representation of Railway Express Agency drivers was settled May 19 through AFL Pres. George Meany's intervention. Railway Clerks Pres. George M. Harrison agreed to let Express drivers join Teamster locals where they voluntarily wished to do so. Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck agreed to conduct no "raid" campaigns to recruit Express Agency drivers. [See p. 191G1]

West coast shipline stewards & cooks refused in an NLRB-sponsored election ending May 10 to choose either the Marine Cooks & Stewards (AFL) or Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards (ind.) as their bargaining agent. Harry R. Bridges' Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union had campaigned for a "neither" result. . . . Woodruff Randolph was elected June 4 to a 6th 2-yr. term as AFL Intl. Typographical Union president. (ITU-operated daily newspapers in Allentown, Pa., Meriden, Conn., Huntington, W. Va., Monroe, La. & Texarkana, Ark. were closed Apr. 23. ITU papers still in operation: dailies in Jamestown, N.Y. & Charleston, W. Va., a weekly in Hamilton, Ont., & 5 weeklies in the Miami, Fla. area.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 441C2]

Tugboat workers in New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va. & Wilmington, N.C. voted May 28 to withdraw from the independent Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. & join the United Mine Workers. UMW Pres. John L. Lewis announced he had formed a United Marine Workers division of UMW Dist. 50. (ILA longshoremen in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk,

Boston, Providence, R.I., Portland, Me. & Chester, Pa. voted Feb. 10 to accept contracts with local shipping associations calling for an 8¢-an-hr. wage increase & 2¢-an-hr. employer contribution to the union welfare fund. ILA ex-Pres. Joseph P. Ryan's trial on grand larceny charges [alleged personal use of \$48,000 in union funds] ended in New York May 14 with the jury deadlocked.) [See p. 175E-G2; Vol. XIII, 386D3]

AFL Labor's League for Political Education June 19 listed 60 Republican Representatives in Congress & Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D., N.C., defeated for renomination May 29) as having voted the "wrong" way on "key" issues since 1947. The LLPE ratings to 72 D. Representatives & 5 for reelection this year showed 10 R. & 5 D. Senators and 138 R. & 63 D. Representatives more "wrong" than "right"; 9 D. Senators and 74 D. & 20 R. Representatives more "right" than "wrong." It gave entirely "right" ratings to 72 D. Representatives & 5 D. Senators (Humphrey of Minn., Murray of Mont., Green of R.I., Keafauver of Tenn., Neely of W. Va.). [See Vol. XII, p. 389A] . . . Lester Washburn resigned May 8 in Milwaukee as president of the AFL United Auto Workers (claimed 150,000 members) on grounds that the union's executive board had not backed him in cleaning out "elements that have brought it disgrace & disrespect." He had revoked charters of 5 New York locals & one in Philadelphia Apr. 23 and expelled John Dioguardia (Dio), pres. of NYC Local 649, from the union. [See Vol. XII, p. 247H] . . . Prof. Nathan P. Feinsinger of Wisconsin U., labor mediation expert & ex-Wage Stabilization Board chairman, was named May 18 to succeed Gabriel N. Alexander, Detroit attorney, as umpire of contract relations between General Motors & the UAW-CIO, a \$30,000-a-yr. post. . . . Pullman Co.'s agreement to eliminate restrictions based on race, creed, national origin or ancestry in hiring porters & conductors in Massachusetts was announced in Boston May 11 by the Mass. Comm. Against Discrimination. . . . Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses Assn. announced Feb. 15 in New York it had appealed for Natl. Mediation Board mediation of its dispute with American Airlines over a company decision that its stewardesses must retire at age 32. . . . Screen Extras Guild & Assn. of Motion Picture Producers agreed in Hollywood Jan. 3 to a 5% daily wage increase for guild members plus higher auto allowances & "special business adjustment" payments. New daily pay rates: general extras \$19.43, dress extras \$26.25, stand-ins \$18.85. . . . Willys Motors employees in Toledo affiliated with the UAW-CIO voted Apr. 15 to accept 5%-10% wage cuts, an action said to have brought their pay into line with that at Ford & General Motors. A plan granting Willys workers 50% of money saved through increased efficiency was announced Apr. 24. [See Vol. XIII, p. 212K]

General

Atomic Energy Comm. recommended to the Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy June 2 that spending of public funds on "constructive peacetime uses of the atom" be increased. The AEC said its 5-yr. program of development of atomic reactors might make it possible to have some privately-owned reactors in operation before 1965, and to produce 2%-10% of U.S. requirements for electric power by nuclear reactors in 1975. It proposed revisions of the law governing atomic energy to give private industry more information on how to adapt atomic energy to peacetime use. [See pp. 191A1, 127F-G2]. . . . Indians in California appealed June 22 through attorneys to the Fed. Indian Claims Comm., holding hearings in Berkeley, for a \$90 million damage award from the Fed. Govt. for white men's seizure of Indian lands during the 1849-52 Calif. gold rush. 31,000 native Calif. Indians claimed rightful ownership of 75 million of the 103 million acres of land in the state. [See Vol. XII, p. 218H]. . . . Utah Gov. J. Braken Lee refused May 23 to proclaim Oct. 24 UN Day in his state. He held that the UN had failed "to achieve what has been described as its chief goal—the elimination of war." [See p. 46D3]

Samuel J. Ervin (D.) of Morgantown, N. C. was sworn in June 11 as appointed temporary successor to the late Sen. Clyde R. Hoey. [See p. p. 168F1]. . . . Charles P. Grimes of New York resigned June 10 as chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security (Jenner) Subcom.—reportedly because of differences with subcommittee members over investigative projects which Grimes had recommended. . . . Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.), House Govt. Operations Com. chairman, won a unanimous committee vote June 16 giving him authority to direct activities of Rep. George H. Bender's (R., O.) subcommittee investigating alleged labor racketeering. Anti-Hoffman committee members had persuaded the House last year to deny him authority over subcommittee funds & bar him from holding labor-rackets hearings. The subcommittee was reorganized June 10. (The previous subcommittee had voted 5-4 May 27 to dismiss Downey Rice as chief investigator & Arthur Toll as chief counsel on grounds that they had defied the wishes of subcommittee members. Bender had backed them, charging that Hoffman & the subcommittee's 4 Democrats were trying to prevent exposure of labor rackets.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 240A-E3]

Bernard M. Baruch said in a series of lectures at CCNY in New York: (May 3) A "truly effective, enforceable system of international inspection & control" was the only basis for ending the atomic arms race and he doubted that Pres. Eisenhower's atomic-energy pool plan would solve the problem [see p. 155F1]; the Govt. was not "attuned or organized" to devise solutions to world problems and members

of the Natl. Security Council were "so busy with executive problems that they don't have time to think." (May 11) By failing to profit from lessons of economy learned in World War I the U. S. delayed imposing effective controls at the start of World War II, eventually spent a year's more time & \$100 billion more on it than necessary. Similar failure at the outbreak of the Korean war "added at least \$40 billion to defense costs since then." (May 17) A standby plan for mobilization of the U. S. economy & all other "powers that would be needed" should be "put into law so they can be invoked at once" in event of a war emergency. [See Vol. XIII, p. 115N]

Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs, at its annual convention ending June 4 in Detroit, adopted resolutions: (1) expressing sympathy with the people of Guatemala threatened by "the advance of Communist imperialism in their country," (2) asking Congress to help states provide for safety & beautification of highways, (3) urging revision of Civil Service to maintain "a strong, efficient, nonpartisan career service based upon proved loyalty to country, (4) asking member clubs to intensify their efforts to help recruit student nurses, (5) supporting the Eisenhower atomic pool plan and (6) asking member clubs to study the mental health problem. New Federation president: Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman of Jerseyville, Ill. [See Vol. XIII, p. 217J-L]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

The U.S. Supreme Court, in a 5-3 decision June 1, reversed the conviction of Camilio Weston Leyra, who was sentenced to death Dec. 21, 1951 for the 1950 hammer slaying of his parents in Brooklyn. The court ruled that a confession obtained from Leyra by psychiatric techniques was inadmissible because it was secured by means inconsistent with due process of law. . . . James R. Landis, 29, was sentenced May 28 in Washington to 3 to 9 yrs. in prison & fined \$10,000 for the theft of \$160,000 from the Bureau of Printing & Engraving. Other sentences: Charles H. Nelson 2 to 8 years & \$3,000 fine; William Giles 2 to 8 years & \$2,000 fine; Roger C. Patterson 20 mos. to 5 yrs. [See p. 8B2]

Ray Brennan, *Chicago Sun-Times* reporter, was re-indicted May 27 by U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington on charges that he had posed as a member of the Senate Crime (Kefauver) Com. to obtain secret testimony. [See Vol. XIII, p. 53P]

Sports

Horse Racing. \$62,000 Coaching Club American Oaks at Belmont Park, N.Y. May 29: won by Cain Hoy Stable's Cherokee Rose, Henry Moreno up, for \$43,900. . . . \$50,000 added Jersey Stakes in Camden, N.J. May 29: won by Mrs. E. H. Thouron's War of Roses, Jackie Westrope up, for \$46,800. . . .

\$62,500 Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park, N.Y. May 31: won by Greentree Stable's Straight Face, Ted Atkinson up, for \$44,400.

Track. Mile records: Wes Santee set a new American outdoor mark of 4 min. 1.3 sec., 2d fastest mile ever run to date, May 29 in Kansas City. Diane Leather, 22, of Birmingham, Eng. ran the fastest recorded women's mile, 4 min. 59.6 sec., May 29 in Birmingham. [See p. 212E3]

Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia set these world running records: 5,000 meters in 13 min. 57.2 sec. May 30 in Paris; 10,000 meters in 28 min. 54.2 sec., and 6 mi. in 27 min. 59.2 sec. June 1 in Brussels. [Vol. XIII, 372D2]

LEADING MAY FILMS

New York Releases

Ana-ta-han. Japanese film with English narration. About moral breakdown of soldiers & woman cut off from civilization. Written, directed & photographed by Josef von Sternberg. Produced by Takimura. Presented by Arlas Quality Pictures. With Akemi Negishi, Tadashi Suganuma, Akimura. May 17.

Dial M for Murder. Melodrama in which husband tries to have his wife charged with murder. Screenplay by Frederick Knott based on his own play. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Released by Warner Bros. With Ray Milland, Grace Kelly, Robert Cummings, John Williams. May 28.

Dirty Hands. French filming of Jean Paul Sartre's "Les Mains Sales" in which young Communist shoots party leader he feels has capitulated to enemy. Directed by Fernand Rivers. Presented by MacDonald Pictures. With Daniel Gelin, Pierre Brasseur, Claude Nollier, Monique Artur. May 10.

Executive Suite. 6 vice presidents vie for presidency of furniture corporation. Screenplay by Ernest Lehman from Cameron Hawley's novel. Directed by Robert Wise. Produced by John Houseman for MGM. With William Holden, Fredric March, Walter Pidgeon, June Allyson, Barbara Stanwyck, Paul Douglas, Shelley Winters, Nina Foch. May 6.

Flame & the Flesh. Lana Turner as Italian in love with singer. Screenplay by Helen Deutsch. Directed by Richard Brooks. Produced by Joe Pasternak for MGM. With Carlos Thompson, Pier Angeli, Bonar Colleano. May 1.

Flamenco. Cinefotocolor documentary of Spanish music & dancing. Directed by Edgar Neville. Produced by Neville & Cesario Gonzalez for Suevia Films. With Antonio, Pilar Lopez, Maria Luz & Ballet Espagnol. May 23.

French Line. Jane Russell as Texas oil heiress searching for man who'll love her in spite of her fortune. Screenplay by Mary Loos & Richard Sale. Directed by Lloyd Bacon. Produced by Edmund Grainger. Released by RKO. With Gilbert Roland, Arthur Hunnicutt, Mary McCarty. May 14. [See p. 6C2]

Johnny Guitar. Frontier woman helps bring civilization to West by opening saloon. Screenplay by Philip Yordan. Directed by Nicholas Ray. Produced by Herbert J. Yates for Republic. With Joan Crawford, Sterling Hayden, Mercedes McCambridge, Scott Brady, Ward Bond. May 27.

Le Plaisir. 3 de Maupassant short stories which comment ironically on human conventions. Screenplay by Jacques Natanson, Max Ophuls. Directed by Ophuls. Arthur Mayer-Edward Kingsley Release. With Claude Dauphin, Gaby Morlay, Daniel Gelin, Simone Simon, Madeleine Renaud, Danielle Darrieux, Jean Gabin, Pierre Brasseur. May 19.

Men of the Fighting Lady. Role played by aircraft carrier in Korean War. Screenplay by Art Cohn based on stories by James Michener & Comdr. Harry S. Burns. Directed by Andrew Martin. Produced by Henry Berman for MGM. With Van Johnson, Walter Pidgeon, Louis Calhern, Keenan Wynn, Dewey Martin. May 7.

Prisoner of War. American PW's undergo brain-washings, other atrocities in North Korean camp. Screenplay by Allen Rivkin. Produced by Henry Berman for MGM. With Ronald Reagan, Steve Forrest, Oscar Homolka, Paul Stewart, Dewey Martin. May 9.

Three Coins in the Fountain. Cinemascope visit to Italy by 3 American girls. Screenplay by Jean Negulesco. Produced by Sol C. Siegel for 20th Century-Fox. With Clifton Webb, Dorothy McGuire, Jean Peters, Louis Jourdan, Maggie McNamara, Rossano Brazzi. May 20.